SATURDAY, MAY 80, 1891.

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l ortage to Foreign Countries alided. THE BUIL Now York City.

The Money and the Tunnel.

We print elsewhere a very intelligent communication from Mr. sacob keep the liberty ation from Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, the

to dissent from certain of the conclusions

which he reaches. Mr. Schiff, whose relations with foreign and domestic capital qualify him to speak with entire authority, shares our view as to the difficulty of securing the money for the plan which the Rapid Transit Commission has promulgated. He proposes, therefore, that the work be undertaken by the city, and that the credit of the city be used to the number of millions required, in the form of a loan at a low rate of interest.

Since the money might be procured in that way, the theory is financially sound; but Mr. Schipp's application of it is not to be

In the first place, the proposition is based upon the admission that the enterprise cannut be made profitable, and that therefore only the city can afford to embark in it. This may or may not be true, but what is certain is that the city of New York cannot andapa in the business of railroading, much less in the business of a railroad speculation. In the line of paternalism this municipality has already reached its limit, and beyond

that it may not go. Bubberranean rapid transit, if it be achieved at all, must therefore depend upon private capital for its exploitation. The city un do nothing but contribute the opportupity and see to it that it be made as attractive a possible to capital, and that neither undue atation nor any other avoidable obstacle be interposed to discourage those who may be willing to take the risk.

Except that the question of motive power s presented in a vague, misty, and fanciful shape by the Commissioners, the proposition is now made in definite and tangible form for capitalists to contemplate. It rests wholly with them; and they are satisfied that it contains the promise of a satisfactory return, they will cheerfully go into it and give to the public the kind of rapid transit that the plan implies. There is not the slightest difficulty about the money, whether it be fifty millions or a hundred and fifty. The only and the decisive question is: Can it be made to pay?

The Presbyterian Tangle.

When Dr. Parron's extraordinary report on the Bridge case was under discussion in the General Assembly on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Smrrm of the Lane Theological Seminary suggested that it is hardly consistent for a Church which is calling for the radical change of its system of theology to punish one of its most distinguished theologians for departures from standards that it re-

That was a very good point. Dr. Barees is a heretic as tested by the Westminster Confession; but so also are the majority of Presbyterians heretics, if they are subjected to the same test. Applying reason to the examination of the Scriptures, and following the most distinguished and influential of the Biblical critics of England, Scotland, and Germany, he concludes, as the Christian Union correctly explains, that the Pen-tateuch consists of four independent records of Jewish traditions; that DAVID is the author of only a small part of Psalms; that Job is a Hebrew epic, and the Song of Sonomon a domestic drama: that Ecclesiastes was not written ut several centuries later; that Isalah was written by at least two authors, the last twenty-six chapters being by a writer who lived a century later than ISAIAH; and that Daniel was written in the time of the Maccabees. If these conclusions are sound, the Westminster Confession's theory of the Scriptures rests on a false basis, the supernaturalism of prophecy is everturned, and the whole orthodox Protestant view of the Bible is utterly distorted; Scriptural infallibility is destroyed, and parts of the Bible are even exposed as a pious fraud.

Dr. Batous also finds a stumbling block in the Confession's doctrine of everlasting punishment for the great mass of the race and consequently he has devised his scheme of "progressive sanctification" as a way of getting over it. The majority of Presbyterians are trying to accomplish the same feat less philosophically. Unper the influence of blind sentiment only, they are determined to close the gates of hell entirely, or, at least, to reduce to a minimum the number of those cast into that prison house to undergo the everlasting uniteres of the lake of fire. The orin of the demand for revision was I'resbyterian horror at that, doctrine As Dr. SMITH expressed the prevalent feeling, "the most of us have a escret hope that GoD has reserved some way to Himself by which He may at some time restore some, at least, of those lost souls." That is, they are Universalists in their hearts. They hate to believe that anyody is to be tortured eternally in hell.

JONATHAN EDWARDS and TIMOTHY DWIGHT not not so tender hearted. They taught that one of the chief and most entrancing delights of the redeemed would be to alt on ments of heaven and watch the withings of the dammed in the lake of fire so costatic would be their joy in witnessing the triumph of "the giorious justice of Gon." A century ago the Presbyterian who questioned such a proceeding on the score of humanity would have been treated as an inevitable candidate for the same torturns. To-day, also, he is a heretic under the Westminster Confession, for he denies one of its fundamental and most essential doctrines simply because it is not agreeable to his feelings.

According to the most liberal construction of this theology, as Dr. SMITH said at De-troit, more than half the human race, or thirty human beings in every minute of time, "drop into that abyes of unspeak-able torment to be punished by the devil and his angels forever." Can any-body, asked Dr. Shirra, reflect on these facts and keep out of the lunatio asylum? JONATHAN EDWARDS reflected on them with great joy, and he was very far from vering a candidate for bediam. He was one of the most commanding intellects ever produced in America. If Gop found delight in the torture of the sinner, he argued, uld not truly love Gop without rejoicing in it also. Yet the Presbyterians of this day say that the turment cannot occur ! for the following reasons: First, it is in

ecause such a punishment seems to their notions cruel and horrible. They refuse to believe the dectrine simply because it is unreasonable according to their human con-ceptions. Therefore the committee for re-vising the Confession have removed infants from the operation of the terrible decree, though they had no more justification in the Scriptures for taking out babies than they would have had for shutting up the gates of bell entirely.

They are in the same boat with Dr. Burgos. and human reason is at the helm. They are all heretics searching around to find some thing to believe in that will be agreeable to their reason and their sentiment of justice They ought all of them to be burned at the stake if it was the duty of Gonfearing men to burn SERVETUS, as JOHN CALVIN contended. They ought to be turned out of the Presbyterian Church by those who adhere to the Confession, and thus sent over to Universalism or agnosticism, where they belong. If they are in the majority and can do the turning out themselves, they ought to proceed to rebuild Presbyterian theology so that it shall be consistent with their belief, and let the minority preserve hell and election, heathen and infant damnation in a Church of their own.

It is absurd for a lot of heretics to start a hunt for heresy. It would be more logical for them to drive out the bellovers, making the old doctrine the heresy and their present heresy the only orthodoxy. Instead of pursuing Dr. Batoos, therefore, they are really following him as their leader. He is trying to build up for them a new theology based on reason and if the construction is to proceed, the old theory of the Scriptures must be cast aside as unreasonable.

The truth is that the Presbyterians have themselves inextricably entangled, their case is worse now than it before the General Assembly met They have de-Calvinized their belief, and yet they cannot get Calvinism out their croed without destroying it wholly. They are pretending to drive Dr. Briggs out of the Union Theological Seminary, and yet really they leave him undisturbed. They would veto his appointment and nullify the veto at the same time. Equal confusion and inconsistency have never beford been displayed in any convention of learned and able theologians.

The Corsicana Platform

Our usually sagacious and moderate contemporary, the New Orleans Times-Dem ocral, cannot be in possession of the facts in the case of the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS, or it would not dispute the assertion of the Philadelphia Inquirer that "the conservative Democrats are opposed to him on the ground of his free trade notions." "Every body of course knows," says the Times-Democrat, "that Mr. MILLS has no 'free trade notions,' and that if there be any Democrats, conservative or other, who are op posed to his elevation to the Speaker's chair, it is for quite different reasons from anything connected with his views on political conomy."

Mr. Mills's infirmities of temper and peculiar controversial methods unfit him, in the judgment even of some men who sympathize with his economic views, for the Speak ership or for the leadership of the House Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress and neither his intellectual powers nor his achievements as a politician entitle him to the honor to which he aspires. But the serious, the fatal objection, to him, in the minds of conservative Democrats, is that he is an avowed free trader. We suppose that our New Orleans contemporary will not impeach Mr. MILLS himself as a witness in regard to his free trade notions. In Octoer, 1890, in a speech at Minneapolis, Mr. MILIA used these words, according to the report of his remarks printed in the Minne-

- Free trade will kill trusts as dead as a door nati. And yet the American people make on sending men to Congress to vote for protection. "The Almighty never desirned that any man or any

woman should be independent of each other. We must exchange the things we do not want for those things we must have. To do this we must have absolute free trade.

You want reciprocity, but want it in the right way. In order to have it you must trade with the whole world. If you want a market, take down the tariff on woolien goods and from. Then day a tan on incomes and the utality men of the country, and you'll see prosperity. I believe in free trade, free labor, free speech, and a free

If these are not free trade notions, what are? Mr. MILLS's platform last summer and fall was free trade and an income tax. He has not recanted, so far as we know Does the Times-Democrat wonder that a man with such notions should be opposed by conservative Democrats? Does it think that the Democratic party can afford to elect a man with such notions as Speaker? Does it think that the Democratic party could carry the country in 1892 on the platform of free trade and an income tax?

Such would be its platform if Mr. Mrt.re should be made Speaker; and no skill or glezing of the most cunning resolution juggiers could alter the fact.

Divided Against Itself.

"Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special favors to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest at the expense of another." This sound doctrine is found in the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in December, 1899. The Ocala Convention of December, 1890, repeated the doctrine in this form:

"We demand that our national legislation shall be s framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another."

The platform of the People's party puts it in this language:

"Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and appeals privileges to mone, we demand that taxation, mattonal. State, or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expanse of another."

There was nothing in the St. Louis platform to contradict this doctrine. The Ocala platform, which demands that "the Government shall establish Sub-Treasuries or epositaries in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money;" and the Cin-cinnati platform, which demands that legal tender Treasury notes shall be loaned to the people in accordance with the Sub-Treasury plan, and upon real estate in accordan with the Ocala plan, directly violate the doctrine. They ask, in fact, for class legislation of an extreme and peculiarly odious kind. They ask that the farmer and the owner of real estate shall have the Government for their banker, and enjoy financial privileges which the mechanic and wage worker in general cannot enjoy unless they are farmers or householders. The best statement that has been made of the weakness of this proposed class legislation was made at the Ocala Convention by Mr. U. S. HALL, the President of the Mis souri Farmers' Alliance. "I am," he said, "uncompromisingly opposed to this scheme,

violation of the Constitution of the United States; secondly, it is subversive of, and di-rectly opposed to, the constitution, princi-ples, and demands of our own order; thirdly, it is unjust and inequitable; fourthly, it is very extravagant; fifthly, it would bring financial ruin to the farmers of our country and to all other classes of business; sixthly, it will have, and is now having, the effect of drawing the minds of farmers and other laporers of our country from the greatest ourse of the age, class legislation, and, if adopted, will commit us to that principle which will fasten these curses upon us for

There is nothing to be added to these ob jections brought by a distinguished officer of the Alliance against this crazy plan. The Alliance in the South is divided upon it, but the friends of the Sub-Treesury plan seem to be losing ground. In the West the battle has yet to be fought, but the measure was originally a Southern measure, brought forward, probably, as a bribe to the cotton planters; and if it cannot hold its own at the South it cannot anywhere. The Alliance is divided against itself as long as it sticks to the Ocala platform, and the People's party has taken a doubtful chance in gambling upon the final retention of the Sub-Treasury and real estate loan notions in the Alliance platform. The "Industrial Union" part of the Alliance has not amounted to much as yet, and the presence at the Cincinnati conference of a few labo leaders whose representative quality was doubtful, gives the new party, if there is a

new party, no particular reason for elation.

If the Government is to lend money at two per cent., it must lend to the wage worker without a farm or other real estate as well as to the farmer and real estate owner. In its present form the money-lending scheme is simply class legislation. The broadening of the scheme wouldn't make it less absurd. unconstitutional, or preposterous; but would at least make it appeal to more numerous interests. It will have to be smashed or broadened, one or the other; and even if it is broadened it will be destined to go to smash just the same, for common onse will not turn somersaults very long.

The South Is Anti-Fat.

The Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN, late a Senator n Congress from Texas, and now a member of the Railroad Commission of that State, expressed this opinion the other day: "If CLEVELAND is nominated, I suppose he will get the electoral vote of Taxas and of Avkassa, but these are the only two States west of the Mesissippi that he can carry. If the Eastern politicians do not know this now,

will find it out when they try the experiment." Mr. REAGAN's opinion as to the weakness of Mr. CLEVELAND is shared by the Southern politicians generally. We doubt if there is a single Southern Senator who now supports him; and a census of the views of the Southern members of the next House would show that he is substantially friendless. This, however, is not the worst of it for him. In a number of Southern States the Alliance is the Democratic party. In all of them the Alliance is powerful. Now, the determined hostility of the Alliance Democrats and the Democratic Alliance men to GROVER CLEVE-LAND is almost a surprise even to those persons who best understand his capacity

for unpopularity and his title to it. Teachers and organs of the Alliance proclaim that they cannot and will not stomach him. There will be no third party of any conse quence in the South if it can be avoided; but if Southern Democrats connected with the Alliance know their own minds, their minds are made up to draw the line at CLEVELAND. They can stand a good deal but not him. It is not safe for the Northern Democrats to reckon upon the South as Democratic

under all circumstances and in all emergencies. If we may judge by what many Southern public men and newspapers say, the feeling of the South against Mr. CLEVE LAND is bitter. Could be carry Georgia, for instance, if the election were to-day?

The candidacy of the Balloon Candidate eems to have gone to pieces all over at once, like the one-hoss shav.

The Fight for the North Woods.

The opinion read by Attorney-General TABOR on Thursday before th mission leaves the railroads that desire to pass through wild forest lands owned by the State in the Adirondacks to pursue their project in the courts. The Attorney-General decides, and the other Commissioners of the Land Office have sustained his opinion, that the General Railroad act of 1891 did not confer upon the Land Board or withdraw from the Forest Commission jurisdiction over the forest lands owned by the State; and that, consequently, the Land Board has no power to grant the application of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad.

The railroads will get into the Adiro ndack forests if they can, but they cannot do it by means of the Land Commission if the Attorney-General's interpretation of the forestry statute is sound, and the Forest Commission will keep, as it has been keeping, careful watch to prevent unlawful entry

pon the forest lands of the State. There are a number of good citizens who are very anxious for the success of the railroad invasion of the Adirondack forests; but the interests of a few individuals, or communities, or counties, should not be pre ferred to the interests of the whole Brate. The preservation of the Adirondack forests is a public necessity, the highest form of eminent domain. The amiable persons who think that they have persuaded themselves. and are trying to persuade others, that the building of more railroads into the forests will be the best means of preserving the forests, would appoint a cat as conservator of a canary and use fire as a safety appliance in a powder factory.

Until now, one of the great disadvantages of the art of acting has been its absolute dependence upon the immediate momentary offeet. It is an art merely of the fleeting present. The author lives in his books, the painter in his pictures, but the actor only in the memory of those who saw his performance. His succress must be immediate or it is not success.

Other successful artists may be comforted by
the belief that its excellence will be apprecrated when they are grayheaded, or, if they die before the day of recognition dawns, by though he be the greatest genius of his time. nothing of him remains save a flickering stage tradition of some lifeless technical detail, and the statement received by a doubting posterity on hearsay that he was a great man. To thi fugucious race of the most gental and inspir-ing, sorrow-southing, laughter-moving, care-distracting benefactors of the human race, the wizardry of FDISON brings the possibility of earthly immortality, the hope of which has been the inspiration of poets and historians. painters and soulptors from the intancy of art. To the stage of the future it may be imagined that the photo-kinetograph will be what writing is to literature, what pigments are to painting. It will be, at least it may be, an incentive to high endeavor, a deterrent from sensationalism. By preserving the records of the great actors of past time it will make pos-sible a tradition of the best that has been done upon the stage infinitely more accurate and continuous than any purely verbal tradition. Actors may, then, in learning their art. go to

school to the recognized masters of acting, as

young passivers study the old masters in the galieries of Europe. In such case a development in the skilful and artistic representation of human emotion may be expected in a single generation greater than has been attained in the generations between Garanck and Invixo. It will then be possible to study the evolution of the art of acting in a manner as impersonal and presists and illuminative as the evolution and precise and illuminative as the evolution of the other arts is studied. Thus there is removed forever what perhaps has been the la-tent cause of the generally credited inferiority

Judge Brecking pon in the Presbyterias General Assembly had just stated his op that a man who avowed the beliefs held by Dr. Barous was not a fit person to instruct candi-dates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and was concluding with the words. "I have discharged my duty faithfully, and I ask you'to excuse me from further---" when he fell in a heap upon the platform, and in a moment was dead.

The last words of any man have always

of one of the great arts to the others.

singular impressiveness, especially the last words of an honest and upright man, on a matter of serious and immediate consequence To the imagination of the devout the speed and features of the living man of the moment are indissolubly blended with the solemn allence of the saint of the next moment. The very amile upon his lips seems part of the mmunicable secret. And yet those last words mean no more than any others; usually, indeed, they should mean less.

In the presence of the mystery of mysteries. of the awful fact of death, can the construction of creeds seem significant, can the utmos certitude be certain? How infinitesimal, then, nust seem what we know of the ineffable "Not ourselves that makes for righteousness!" How purely tentative and vague all the definitions of theologians! Death equalizes all men in a sense that is grimly and fearfully true. Under the shadow of its wing may not even a General Presbyterian Assembly feel that "love

It has the appearance certainly of feather in the cap of the German shipmakers that the last twin screw steamer turned out from their yards, the Purst Blamarck, shows such superjority over the last one built by the English, the Normannia. The latter was built as a special effort of the famous firm of great ships built elsewhere for the White Star and Inman lines were not the finest of their kind. But in the twin serew fleet of the Ham-burg Company, now headed by the Farst Bismarck, the Normannia stands last. Either the Germans have reached a point in advance of the English or the Normannia has not had

With "the increasing purpose" of the ages, the appetites and longings of schoolboys ncrease, for the class rooms at Wyoming femmary at Kingston, Pa., are descried all on ac count of the succulent and meretricious strawberry shortcake. Shortcake, certainly, was unknown, and the word "strawberries" abooed, at Dotheboys' Hall. It is doubtful whether the patient "tug-muttons" at Eton ever saw a strawberry shortcake. But at Wyoming Seminary, as in the Garden of Eden. pecially forbidden fruit, even though the penalty be expulsion from Paradise. Unwisely the masters of the seminary morning after morning gin tonously feasted on strawberry shortrake, that divinely fragrant, soul-seduc ing dish, and dailled tossingly with each juicy, crimson sphere, before the gloating eyes and watering mouths of their pupils, whose steaks turned to ashes on the tongue, and whose out-meal was as sand in the gullet. At last they touched the limit of schoolboy endurance. They, too, bought shortcake and ate it in inolent rivalry of their masters and pastors, and on them descended the sudden doom that be-PHETON and Marsyas, who in days of old dared to vie with APOLLO. The leaders were expelled and their companions revolted, and now their places in the schoolroom know them no more. Were there only one strawperry in a Pennsylvania shortcake, would this have happened?

Another large Indian reserve will soon be pened for settlement and cultivation. The Government has completed negotiations with several tribes in the State of Washington by which it will obtain possession of a tract of territory comprising 1,500,000 seres of land, as soon as the treaty meets with the approval of Congress. The people of the new State have tract, which is fully a half of the great Calville reserve held by two or three thousand Indians. It is in the finest part of the State, and com-prises farming, grazing, timber, and mineral support of a large population, and, as a mater of course, it has plenty of fine sites for lourishing towns. There will doubtless be a heavy rush of settlers to the reserve as soon as it is thrown open to settlement.

In justice to themselves at the bar of publie opinion and to Mr. ALMET F. JENES, the four Bishops who signed the certificate ought to publish a statement of the reason why they delare the marriage of Mr. JENES to Miss MAUD E LITTLEFORK invalid and vold from the berinning, and of the evidence upon which their conclusion was established. Moreover, they should state whether they

gave Mr. JENES a hearing before they condemned him.

As it is with the American Quakers, so it is with the British Quakers. On Tuesday we referred to the fact that at the yearly meeting of the Quakers, then in session here, the attendints of both sexes wore the garb of the world's secule having discarded the costs and hats. the bonnets and shawls, by which they were formerly distinguished from the ordinary run of mankind and womankind. We now learn that, about the same time, a large ody of British Quakers attended an entertainment in the Massion House in Loudon to which they had been invited by the Lord Mayor, who is of Quaker lineage, and that only three of them, two women and one man. wore the historic garb of their faith. learn, furthermore, that the British Quakers are even more revolutionary than their American brethren; for those at the Mansion House in London had discarded the Seriotural Yea and Nay which were heard in the Rutherford square meeting house here this week Verily, there are many heresies in these times

It turns out that several bundreds of the Italian residents of New Orleans have really left that city since the time of the lynching and gone back to Italy, and that more of them leaire to take the same course. Yet, after all, those who thus leave the country are so few that they may be put under the head of sentering, while many thousands of unterrided Italians are arriving here every week.

Mistakes of a Man of Genius,

To ran Epiron or Tan Sun—Ner: Col. Ingersoli, in his late enlogy on Shakespeare, makes more inistakes in a single paragraph about Sacon than he can point out in the longest chapter of the five books of Moses. The most unfortunate of these mistakes is a false quotation from Sacon's "Essay on Love," and a consequently errospess inference, as follows:

"Love is ever a matter of comedy and tragedy, it workath mischief like a sizen or a fury." We know that the adition of "Bermes and Julius" navas were a ways the To the Epiron or Tax Sun-Sir: Col. Ingersoil, in his

"Love is ever a matter of comes and tragedy, it worksth mischlet like a sizen or a fury." We know that the adthor of "Romeo and Juliet" never wrote that. What Rason really wrote is this: "Are he stage, love is ever matter of comedies, and new and then of tragedies, but in life it dock much mischlet, gemetimes like a sire, cometimes like a fury." Are not the plays of shakespears forcible illustrations of the trath of this sentimentif

Westmann D. C. Mary 20.

Wassington, D. C., May 28.

The Mercantile Library-Poor Arrange-ments.

To THE EGITOR OF THE SUR-SIF: At describe 1 in THE SUR, the Mercantite Library opened in its new building on Manday inst, but unbecribers returning books after 6 and up to 8 o'clock F. M., find the doors closed and no o and up to a colock r. M., and the doors seemed and no one there to take the volcines held for so many whoke previous to removal. Many of the members have been disappointed in this way, and the writer, educately, after coming from away up town and taking two cars, was charriand to be obliged to buy the books back again. There ought to be a change. A WESTERN CANDIDATE.

e P. Gray the Unantmone Choice the Indiana Democracy for 1892.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 35. - This is one of the few States in the Union in which it can be said politics is never wholly quiescent. It is a con-tinuous battle year after year, the scale being so evenly adjusted, the least advantage determines the result of the hard-fought campaign.
Both by Republicans and Democrats a elecless vigilance is maintained in keeping up
party organization and figuting for position,
such as is not witnessed in any other State in the Union.

It is an easy matter to determine whom the Indiana Demograts want for President in 1892. One cannot be in this city a day without comprehending that among all sorts of Democrate in the Hoosler State there is only one voice concerning the standard bearer of Democracy, and that is the accepted successor to the lamented Hendricks as the leader of the Indiana Democracy, Governor Isaac P. Gray.

Over this determination on the part of the stalwart Demorats of the State to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to secure the Presidential nomination for their popular leader there has been as yet no teating of gongs for outside effect; yet quiet and effective means have been taken which leave no ambiguity or doubt about the purpose of the

Democracy of Indiana.

In the language of a well-known politician.
one of the leading Democrats of the State: "The Gray movement is not simply for the purpose of giving the Governor a complimentary vote in the coming National Conven-tion. It means business. It will be, not a for the nomination. We believe the time has come or the West to demand recognition at the bands of the national Democracy. Our claim is just, and we confidently expect to have support for our candidate not in the West

One of the many evidences of Governor Gray's atrength in this city is the formation of a young men's "Gray Club." a flourishing asso-ciation with roomy and well-furnished head-quarters, that boasts a membership of nearly five hundred young Democrats of Indianapolis, Governor Gray has aroused an enthusiasm among the young Democrats of Indiana that is rarely witnessed, which will be attested by his following at the coming National Convention.

Nor is the admiration for Gevernor Gray on the part of the Indiana Democrats without warrant. He is every inch a leader. He is em-phatically a man of the people. Self-made. like so many distinguished Americans, a gallant soldier during the civil war, and subse and Governor, Isaac P. Gray has climbed, step by step, every round in the political ladder only the more to be intrenched in the esteem and confidence of the Indiana Democracy.

A stalwart of stalwarts, a tried and sagaclous politician, with the dauntless mien of a Phil Sheridan on the stump in the heat of a campaign, it is no marvel that when Hendricks died, who had towered as a Saul in the counells of the Indiana Democracy, the mantie been worn so worthily.

to compare with Gray, with the exception of Senator Voorhees. To logic and eloquence he adds the advantages of address and physical endurance, a virile Western style and ferror that sways the crowd and makes him well nigh invincible on the stump in the Hoosier State. A distinguished New York Democrat said some weeks ago to THE SUN correspondent: "I restump speakers in the country. After hearing upon the masses of Democrats in Indiana."

post of recollections yet fresh in the mind of crats, of the remarkable political debate in 1884 between Governor Gray, at the time the Democratic cardidate for Governor, and the Hon. Wm. H. Calkins, the Republican nominee for the same office. This discussion, which sonale as the greatest joint debate of modern State almost as much as at an earlier date Iltween Lincoln and Douglas.

Everything conspired to invest this debate with interest for the voters of Indiana. It was the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884, and the time set for the joint debate was subsequent to the widespread publication of the charges and countercharges concerning the early indiscretions of both the Presidential sandidates, which had set the country, and especially Indiana, in a fever of excitement. Calkins, who issued the challenge for the joint debate, was at the time one of the leading Republicans of Indiana. Having enjoyed a Congressional career, he renked as one of the ablest debater. in the State. The Republican papers, upon Governor Gray's prompt acceptance of the challenge, indulged in mumerriment over his temerity, and predicted his defeat by his more skilled opponent.

But Mr. Calkins, and the Republican press

alike, had underrated greatly the mental calibre of his opponent. The speeches made by Governor Gray electrified the voters of diana. He did not act upon the defensive, but from the start was bold and aggressive. He discussed the tariff, which was then a new issue in Indiana, the money question, transportation, and other issues of the day with the grasp of a statesman.

All accounts agree that from the opening of the joint debate at Fort Wayne, which attracted an enormous concourse of people, to the impression made upon the votors, was clearly upon the side of Governor Gray. Bo manifest was the fallure of Mr. Calkins to cope with his well-equipped opponent that, following a conspicuous worsting of argument at the monster gathering at Terre Haute, the joint debate came to an abrupt termination, a complete fineco, Governor Gray appearing at Lafavette at the date of the appointment only to find that Congress-man Calkins had turned tail and fied, not daring to further appear in the lists against the vigorous champion of Democracy.

For the pretentious Republican candidate it was, indeed, an inglorious defeat. Having acted upon the hint of the post: He who fights and run. away.

Will live to fight another day

yet unable to offer any explanation, except that he was vanquished in argument, poor Calkins became the object of ridicule with his political associates, while Gray modesily wore his laurels, his popularity with the Democracy of Indiana being attested by the official vote of the State, which shows that he received a majority about 1.000 greater than Cloveland in the Presidential election of 1884. While Gray is best known to the voters of Indiana as an orator, both in political

gatherings and at the bar, his messages and other State papers show that he is equally able us a writer.
In his first biennial message to the Logis lature in 1887 appear many evidences of a statesmanific grip in his treatment of questions of special interest to the citizens of Indiana. Prison reform, the interests of the laboring classes, taxation, de'alestion of public officers, reform schools, soldiers' orphans

homes, are among the subjects treated in

this message.
In the second blennial message, transmitted to the Legislature in 1889. Governor Gray, under the head of " Election Reform." says: "I earnestly invite ; out attention to the im perative necessity for a revision of the election laws, so as to guard more effectually the exthe people fair and honest elections. It is mani-fest that the public faith in the purity of our elections has become shaken, and the feeling is widespread that the decision at the ballot box no longer reflects the honest judgment of a majori y of the voters. It is needless to say that the ballot box is the superstructure upon which is built our representative form of gov-ernment, and in our ability to maintain its

purity lies the only hope of the perpetuity of

at this season of the year along the line of the Harlem Division. New York Central. Frequent trains from Brand Central Station. Low excursion rates.—Ads. our free institutions. "You can render the State no more exalted

Remembering only this

Beyond, there is no blue or gray, But clothed in while, The serried rauks that fought

Belightful Rambles

That he is dea !!

Shall fight no more. Shall fight no more.
That which is lost is lost;
Let us forget the past,
And nobig with the hands
That made the wounds,

bind up the wound And hide the scure

in flowers!

reryice than to frame and enact such laws that will, so far as legislation can accomplish it, prevent the corrupt use of money, preserve the recreer of the ballot, secure pure elections, and punish by the severest penalties all who may be guilty of committing fraud upon the ballot box, of bribing or attempting to bribe any

POLITICS IN REW JERSEY.

adidates for the Bemocratic Nomination

THYSTON, May 29. - Grover Cleveland's

frienton, May 29.—Grover Unevelond's friends are making desperate efforts to show that the Democracy of New Jersey wants the ex-President renominated next year. There is evidently a concerted attempt to revive Clere-

the next in line of effort. But it is the most

fortorn kind of a hope, so far as this rock-bad

Democratic State is concerned. Cleveland never had many friends here, outside of the

Mugwump citizens of Orange, Short Hills, and Summit, and the number is growing brauti-

fully less.

But it was deemed necessary to prop up the

Stuffed Prophet somehow. The task was ap-parently assigned to Major James B. Yard of

Freehold. The Major is editor of the Mon-

mouth Democrat, which is a commendable local newspaper, but a lamentable fallure in

the discussion of politics. The Major has devoted columns of space during the past decade

to the free trade arguments of a New York im-

porter, and has never concealed the fact that

From the Pirtsburgh Dispotch.

There was an amusing scene at the Union depot last night. Among the passengers who passed through the barriers for the Easter express was a young lady attended by a dapper young gentleman with a very lover-like air and the lady's satisfied. The pair boarded the train and were seen sugressed in conversation, so much so that when the signal for dearture was given the young man jumped up

train and were seen sugressed in conversation, so much so that when the signal for departure was given the young man jumped up
and maye for the door without saying good-by.
When he reached the restibute he remembered his oversight and started back to remedy
it. The car was well filled and the young man
was doubtless, nervous, and probably nearsighted, for when he reached the section, as
he thought, containing his beloved, he stooped
suddenly and imprinted a fervid hiss on the
lips of some other girl. There was a scream;
deep flushes suffused he sheeks of the right
girl, quickly followed by an indignant frown;
a hurried anology from the poor fellew, and
then a wind guab for the door, and a tumble of
the now rapidly moving train by a very shamefaced and disgruntled young man.

- A Book by the Elder Kipling

A New Orleans Italian on the Lynched

elector, or of corrupting in any manner the suffraces of the people.

"The ballot should be printed by the State, and procured by the voter only at the political place under such restrictions as will give every voter the opportunity to select and vote the others; and congregating and election ering about the polling place should be strictly pro-hibited. The law should be so framed as to exclude all surveillance over the voter while easting his ballot."

Nothing in the future is more certain than that, if he lives, the name of Isanc P. Gray will be presented by the Indiana delegation to the coming National Democratic Convention as its choice for President in 1892.

That the political drift is such, and that Gray to likely to be a formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination, no close observe of the political field will seriously dispute.

If in the fortune of politics the great honor of the Free dential nomination should fall upon Governor Gray, the closest friends of the popu lar leader of the Indiana Democracy believe he will prove as able and gallant a standard tearer in the great conflict of 1992 as any in the past history of the party.

A Manchester Correspondent Regards It as a Tremendous "Blow to Free Trade."

Tremendone "Blow to Free Trade,"
From the St. Jamer's Scante.

Very little solice seems to have been taken of the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States which came into operation on the let of April last. The effect of it is that 25 per cent, of the Engathian duties are remitted on American goods as compared with those levied on English and other similar goods. Take the case of cotton prints. The nominal duty on these is nominally 107 per cent, or equal to the actual value of the goods as imported. As the duty, however, has to be paid in gold, it is in reality nearly 200 per cent, or twice the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the American can be seen to the cost of the imported artiste. Thus, the artist can be seen to the cost of the to be paid in gold, it is nearly meanly and per cent, or twice the cost of the imported artists. Thus, the American producer of cotton prints will for the future enjoy in the Brazilian market an advantage over his English competitor equal to use half the cost of the manufactured article. Even with the McKinley thriff the cost of production in America cannot be nearly to much in agents of the cost in England. We must therefore look forward to the gradual loss of our Brazilian market for cotton goods—which means a trade of at least \$2,002,00 cotton goods—which means a trade of at least \$3,00,000 per anisum—not because we cannot beat the world on squal terms, but because the United States are emabled to purchase special advantages by "conpensions" to Sure, and we have stipulate for special and exclusive privileges.

We are endeavoring to fight the commercial battle of the world on free trade insee and wish to fight to on these lines to the butter end. But it is the most unpart of the configuration of the configuration of the state of the world on the world on the state of the world on the state of the world on the state of the world on the world o

to the free trade arguments of a New York importer, and has never concealed the fact that he belleved Cleveland to be a free trade in the belleved Cleveland to be a free trade; There was an glossing the subject over by calling it thrill reform. The Democrat must be credited with earder.

It was inst week that the Major began the propping of Cleveland, He inserted in substance that all the talk about New Jersey Democrats being opposed to the late incumbent of William street was false. Some of the politician might nor like throw and incline their hearts to fill, but the masses were for its old sandissts, and all that sort of thing.

A lew little rarral journals that consider the Major as create on a mose overy topic have followed after and piped awas at the same refrain. But ness of the prominent Democratis newspapes have said much, and the tenor of what they did say was at the offect that they democrate the same rates and the same refrain. But ness of the prominent Democratis newspapes have said much, and the tenor of what they did say was at the same refrain. But ness of the prominent Democratis newspapes have said much, and the tenor of what they did say was at the same refrain. But ness of the life of the did to the life of the prominent Democratis newspapes have said much, and the tenor of what they did say was at the same refrain. But ness the life of Refreson of the contract of the prominent Democratis newspapes have said much, and the tenor of what they are say that the same refrains the same who and ridiculous boiley to shot our oyes to the fact that this limins treaty is a blow to the success of our free trade system. We have always been taught to be-lieve that our free trade regime gave us a "pull" lieve that our free trade regime gave us a "pull"
in all neutral markets; and so it does, and
has done, so long as we receive "meet favored nation treatment." If our free trade system
does not secure us 'the most favored nation
treatment," one of the reasons for maintaining our
free trade system has disappeared. We have treatied
or agree ments to secure us this amount of fair play
with Bolivia, Chill, and Ession; but we cannot be sure
that these contracts will not be before the "contracts" that these countries will not be brined by "concessions" to cease to treat our imports with fair play and equal justice. We know that the attempt will be made, for this Brazilian business is part of a great scheins to establish a customs union of America at the expense of the trade of South America with Europe.

And Canada? Our only guarantee against Canada giving United States goods a preference over ours is in

the jealousy of certain United States commercial interests of Canadian competition.

mil with polite and futile remenstrances, it seems rea-sonable that the rest of fouth America should follow the example of Brazil. The matter is very serious,

Blaine's Name Applanded in Church, From the Cincinnati Enquirer. There was a rather strange scene at the Minth stree

Baptist Church yesterday morning. The Rev. J. D. Pai tou, a Baptist minister from Quebec, filled the pulpli usually occupied by the Rev. Johnston Myera. The reverend gentleman is a delegate to the annua convention of the American Baytist Home Missionary Society, which has been in session during the past week convention of the American Baytist Home Missionary Bodiety, which has been in session during the past work at Pike's Opera House, and conducted the services yesterday morning at the request of the pastor.

After pronouncing his text the minister proceeded to draw a picture of the wonderful held Catholiciam had in his native city, Quebec, and also had eccasion to refer to Rome and the Italian Government. In speaking

of Jialy to monitoned the probint difficulty existing be-tween that country and the United States, and sub-gised Secretary Blains for the course he had pursued in dealing with the matter.

'Mr. Blains," he said, "is the schoolmaster of the

applause broke forth from a large part of the congregation, the handelapping lasting several seconds. The metaoric success of Rudyard Kipling has been so brilliant as to inrow into executive the inet that the latented son is only an off-spring of a very clever father. Ferhaps Mr. Kipling, Sr., might mover have thought of coming before the public if his on had natural such a silr; but, be that as it may, a book by the father will enortly appear. It will be descriptive of his travels in India, which country the elder Kipling knows from one end to the other. For years he has traversed every part of it, and his experiences on these journeys will form the subject matter of his volume. Besides being an expert traveller, the elder Ripling is more than an ordinary adent with the pencil. He sketches well an accurately, and will be the illustrator as well as the author of his book. The volume will be called Beast and Man in India, and from it the literary world will perhaps discover that the talents of Hudyard Kipling are his by inheritance. The interruption was totally unexpected and evidently spontaneous. The time and place, however, made the outburst rather startling. Some of the old, staid members looked at each other in utter astoniahment. The visiting preacher himself seemed nonplussed for the moment. During the remainder of the sermon he carefully avoided any reference to the "magnatic man,

Pattle Prevention of Seastekness.

From the St. Louis Republic.

When hime. Patti-Nicolini was last in St. Louis she said to the writer: "I have crossed all the oceans many times, and I am rarely troubled with seasistness. By remedy! Ob, it is simple enough, as are all the rem disc suggested for that awful disease. I remain in my berth from the moment of starting, and at each sug-ression of sixkness I take champages and ice, interspersing the dose with peanuts."

Important Discovery About Frogs.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
ALPHARMTA, Ga., May 28.—The people are waking up to the fact that the bite of the average frog is almost as dangerous as that of the ratifectake. The little sen of Mn Deverce, who was blitten by a frog last week, is in a dangerous condition. A dog that was bitten by the same frog shows signs of hydrophobia.

May-In Memorlam-39. And the lights are out! The dead are sleeping on the hills, And in the vales they sleep,

A New Orleans Stalless on the Lymched,

Prim the London Pringraph.

A letter written to his nephew in Italy by an Indian
workman living near New Orleans, and punished by an
Italian contemporary, centains the fallowing passages.

"These fitellians wave the very seems of brigands. There
is no doubt that they all conspired teacher to Rill the
Child of the Police of New Orleans, and if, as they
beant, they belong to the Mafin, this that alone prevento me that they are characters who should be sent to
penal servitude for life. It is true that if next all would
have been mater antisted if the fury had condemned
those people according to the wridenes, but the
jury was partly intimidated, and partly belled,
which does not do much credit to the american but
if you know the way in which juries are compand, you
would understand the result. For popul, we def. The
population of New Orleans could use all be frightness, but
these brigaints go from not so the document was ended.
The reason why I aprece with the people in that I have
been here for his peace, and have always been instead
better than you can imagine. In fact, when the Americans
with a good will, that person will have every means
able anistrance, and cortainly more halp than he can'ill
obtain in Italy." And wast the reveille That wakes no more to war, But to eternol Peace! Upon this grave the illies, and On that the roses fade; And feding there, they, to the Padeloss, pay the nomage of A Nation's serrow and its love! The g-nae flowers know Neither side in arms; They draw no lines; They give their fragrance freely to The blue and gray. Asleep beneath the mother soil, Nade richer by their blood And watered with the tears Of North and Fouth! A South and North, Made one by common grief. Made new by sacrifica. In brave defence of right, As each saw the right. To one came loss, To one came gain What in the batrle days We might have thought, or said, or done le quite for torten now and standing by these grassy mounds, When a woman gues away to make a three waster visit the probabilities are that she will say six A man will start out to stay six and be back at the sad of a week. in consecrated ground. We are at peace, as ther, Who rest beneath them are, With one feg over all, And not a star dropped from its place. Our dead are dear to us: No mother weeps the less Became her boy wore blue or gray; He was her cut d. That is enough: And buried there, she gives . Him all her ours,

"It was as terrible as ... " said Bloobumper in his exciting narration: Acrin to paured for a simila.
"As an army with banners," suggested the dergy man "Oh! worse than that. It was an terrible as a waman with a sprinkling hose." Not a Large Game.

The Acme of Terror.

Oblinge's Belaking Water.

Oblination's Brokelines Wadon.

The selection for the Colonge From the Chinese state for the groupes they repeat an eleberately and elequently as they please that Chinese drainting water is free from polescane ingredients but, so long as fevers otherin, the effects of these bred states pril be in value. More potent than the andamicions of the scientists is the suddent little elementaries than it be clirchial building and by the efficials and servents of the city limperted waters only are unit for purposes of draining. There is not a consciousing physician in this city who will suffer his nations in drink the water as it is an present brought from the lake into Chicago.

Are They the Visiting Saxt

Visitor (with a gun)—is there any small came about here?

Kostont—How would a twenty-five-cent timit sixths four

A Peaceful Pursuit. From the I hiladriphia Secord. History will award a high place among peacers per

Help yourself to get rid of that cough or sold or and asthmatic or throat trouble by using Dr. D. Jayre's hypothorant. - Add.